Table 24. PAD District 5 - Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-October 2022 (Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			
	Field Production	Biofuels Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry) <sup>1</sup>	Net Receipts <sup>2</sup>	Adjust- ments <sup>3</sup>	Stock Change <sup>4</sup>	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>5</sup>
Crude Oil	781			1,184	80	77	9	2,107	5	0
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	70	0	52	44	28		8	75	52	61
Natural Gas Liquids	70	o o	48	44	28		8	75	52	56
Ethane	0		_	_	-		0		0	0
Propane	8		32	26	11		3		25	50
Normal Butane	19	_	14	18	12		5	23	26	9
Isobutane	9	_	2	0	5		0	21	0	-5
Natural Gasoline	34	0		_	-		0	31	1	2
Refinery Olefins			5	_	-		0			4
Ethylene			_	_	_		_			_
Propylene			5	_	_		0			5
Normal Butylene			-1	_	_		0			-1
Isobutylene			-	-	-		0			0
Other Liquids		33		121	311	0	-11	397	25	53
Hydrogen/Biofuels/Other Hydrocarbons		33		22	162	54	-1	217	16	38
Hydrogen				-		45		45		0
Biofuels (including Fuel Ethanol)		33		22	162	9	-1	172	16	38
Fuel Ethanol		7		3	137	9	1	147	7	0
Biofuels (excluding Fuel Ethanol) <sup>6</sup>		26		19	25		-2	25	9	38
Other Hydrocarbons				_	-	_	_	_	-	_
Unfinished Oils				62	1		-2	46	4	15
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)		0		37	148	-54	-8	133	5	0
Reformulated		0		5	62	8	-4	79	0	0
Conventional		_		32	86	-62	-4	54	5	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp				_	-		_	-	_	-
Finished Petroleum Products		2	2,694	153	67	45	o		236	2.724
Finished Motor Gasoline		2	1,442	25	3	45	1		26	1,491
Reformulated		_	1,007	_	-	1	0		_	1,009
Conventional		2	435	25	3	44	1		26	482
Finished Aviation Gasoline			1	0	-		0		-	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel		0	400	88	8		3		19	474
Kerosene		_	0	0	_		0		1	0
Distillate Fuel Oil		0	476	24	41		-1		64	479
15 ppm sulfur and under		0	451	19	41		-1		49	463
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur		_	10	4	_		0		5	9
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur		_	15	1	_		0		9	7
Residual Fuel Oil			82	10	-		0		16	76
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur			21	6	_		-1		NA	NA NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur			59	6 4	_		1 0		NA NA	NA NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur  Petrochemical Feedstocks			59	4	_		0		NA	INA 1
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use				1	_		0			1
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use			_		_		_			
Special Naphthas			1	_	_		0		_	1
Lubricants			11	1	-1		-1		7	4
Waxes			-	1	-		-		0	1
Petroleum Coke			125	_	-1		0		102	22
Marketable			96	_	-1		0		102	-7
Catalyst			29							29
Asphalt and Road Oil			27	2	16		-2		1	46
Still Gas			116							116
Miscellaneous Products			12	-	-		0		0	12
Total	851	35	2,746	1,502	487	121	6	2,579	318	2,838

<sup>=</sup> Not Applicable

No Data Reported.Not Available.

Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil.

Includes an adjustment for crude oil project to a little of the crude oil propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil.

<sup>3</sup> Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for hydrogen, motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes). Product supplied is equal to field production, plus biofuels plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.

Classification of the control of the from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.